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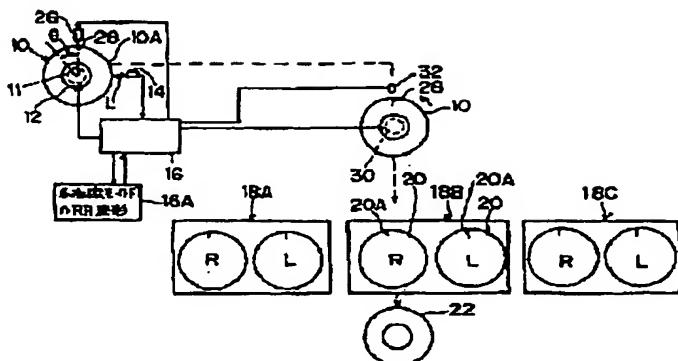
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APPLICANT : BRIDGESTONE CORP;

INVENTOR : MIURA KANICHI;

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TITLE : MANUFACTURE OF RADIAL TIRE



ABSTRACT : PURPOSE: To reduce sufficiently force variation in a radial direction of each tire.

CONSTITUTION: In an RRO waveform measuring process an RRO waveform of each green tire 10 is extracted. In a vulcanization factor waveform recording process a vulcanization factor waveform of a vulcanization mold 20 is recorded in a storage element 16A of a computer 16 every vulcanizer among a plurality of vulcanizers. In a selection process, the RRO waveform of the green tire 10 is superimposed on the vulcanization factor waveform of the vulcanization mold 20 to make a composite wave, and the composite wave which minimizes an RRO waveform amplitude of a vulcanized tire is selected. In a marking process, a superimposed angle  $\theta$  of the green tire 10 wherein the RRO waveform amplitude of the vulcanized tire is minimized is determined to a peripheral standard position of the vulcanized mold 20 based on the selected composite wave. A mark 28 is marked at a specific position on a periphery of the green tire 10 with a marking device 26. In a vulcanization process, the mark 28 marked in the marking process is fitted to a stencil position 20A of the vulcanized mold 20, and the green 10 is arranged in the vulcanization mold 20 to be vulcanized.

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# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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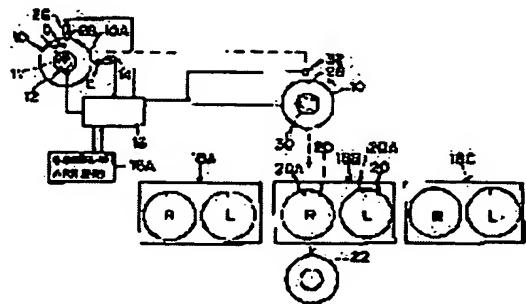
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## (54) MANUFACTURE OF RADIAL TIRE

### (57)Abstract:

**PURPOSE:** To reduce sufficiently force variation in a radial direction of each tire.

**CONSTITUTION:** In an RRO waveform measuring process an RRO waveform of each green tire 10 is extracted. In a vulcanization factor waveform recording process a vulcanization factor waveform of a vulcanization mold 20 is recorded in a storage element 16A of a computer 16 every vulcanizer among a plurality of vulcanizers. In a selection process, the RRO waveform of the green tire 10 is superimposed on the vulcanization factor waveform of the vulcanization mold 20 to make a composite wave, and the composite wave which minimizes an RRO waveform amplitude of a vulcanized tire is selected. In a marking process, a superimposed angle  $\theta$  of the green tire 10 wherein the RRO waveform amplitude of the vulcanized tire is minimized is determined to a peripheral standard position of the vulcanized mold 20 based on the selected composite wave. A mark 28 is marked at a specific position on a periphery of the green tire 10 with a marking device 26. In a vulcanization process, the mark 28 marked in the marking process is fitted to a stencil position 20A of the vulcanized mold 20,



and the green 10 is arranged in the vulcanization mold 20 to be vulcanized.

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**CLAIMS****[Claim(s)]**

[Claim 1] The RRO wave measurement process which measures the RRO wave of each Green tire, The vulcanization factor wave record process which measures a vulcanization factor wave for every vulcanizer, and is recorded on a computer, The selection process which chooses the combination of the hoop direction location of the Green tire where the RRO wave amplitude of a vulcanization tire serves as min from the RRO wave of the Green tire, and each vulcanization factor wave by the computer, and the hoop direction location of a vulcanization mould, The marking process which carries out marking to the predetermined location on the periphery of the Green tire to the hoop direction criteria location of the vulcanization mould selected at this selection process, The manufacture approach of the radial-ply tire characterized by having the vulcanization process which doubles the marking location and the criteria location of a vulcanization mould which were prepared at this marking process, and arranges and vulcanizes the Green tire to a vulcanization mould.

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

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**[Detailed Description of the Invention]****[0001]**

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the manufacture approach of the radial-ply tire which started the manufacture approach of a radial-ply tire, especially mitigated RFV of a radial-ply tire.

**[0002]**

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, with a radial-ply tire, the force variation (RFV) of a radial direction arises into the tire after vulcanization according to the irregularity (it is called Following RRO) of the radial direction of the Green tire accompanying shaping of a tire configuration member, and the vulcanization factor of a vulcanizer. RFV of this tire does the serious effect for the riding comfortability of a car, driving stability, etc.

[0003] For this reason, the Green tire is installed in a vulcanization mould and the manufacture approach of a radial-ply tire of making both force variation average wave offsetting is shown in JP,1-145135,A so that spacing of a maximum amplitude location forward [ of the Green tire as a shaping factor / of a force variation average wave ] or negative and a maximum amplitude location negative [ of the vulcanization mould as a vulcanization factor / of a force variation average wave ] or forward may become less than 20 degrees.

[0004] However, the manufacture approach of this radial-ply tire measured each force variation wave of eight vulcanization tires which rotated 45 degrees at a time, and arrange and vulcanized eight Green tires in the predetermined vulcanization mould, averaged these waves, negated the vulcanization factor, and has acquired the force variation average wave of the Green tire. Therefore, since there is a difference in the force variation average wave of this Green tire, and the force variation wave of each actually vulcanized Green tire, a maximum amplitude location forward [ of each Green tire / of a force variation wave ] or negative and a maximum amplitude location negative [ of a vulcanization mould / of a force variation average wave ] or forward cannot be made to fully offset, and a force variation is not fully reduced.

**[0005]**

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] It is the object that this invention acquires the manufacture approach of a radial-ply tire that the force variation of the radial direction of each tire can fully be reduced, in consideration of the above-mentioned data.

**[0006]**

[Means for Solving the Problem] The manufacture approach of the radial-ply tire of this invention according to claim 1 The RRO wave measurement process which measures the RRO wave of each Green tire, The vulcanization factor wave record process which measures a vulcanization factor wave for every vulcanizer, and is recorded on a computer, The selection process which chooses the combination of the hoop direction location of the Green tire where the RRO wave amplitude of a vulcanization tire serves as min from the RRO wave of the Green tire, and each vulcanization factor wave by the computer, and the hoop direction location of a vulcanization mould, The marking process which carries out marking to the predetermined location on the periphery of the Green tire to the hoop

direction criteria location of the vulcanization mould selected at this selection process, The marking location and the criteria location of a vulcanization mould which were prepared at this marking process are doubled, and it is characterized by having the vulcanization process which arranges and vulcanizes the Green tire to a vulcanization mould.

[0007]

[Function] By the manufacture approach of the radial-ply tire invention according to claim 1, by the RRO wave measurement process, the RRO wave of the Green tire to vulcanize is measured with a laser displacement gage etc., and it inputs into a computer. Moreover, at a vulcanization factor wave record process, a vulcanization factor wave is grasped in advance for every vulcanizer, and it records on a computer. At a selection process, the combination of the hoop direction location of the Green tire and the hoop direction location of a vulcanization mould from which the RRO wave of the Green tire and each vulcanization factor wave are piled up, and the RRO wave amplitude of a vulcanization tire serves as min is chosen. Furthermore, at a marking process, marking is carried out to the predetermined location of the Green tire to the hoop direction criteria location of a vulcanization mould where the RRO wave amplitude of a vulcanization tire serves as min based on the combination of said selected hoop direction location. At a vulcanization process, the mark and the criteria location of a vulcanization mould which were prepared at the marking process are doubled, and the Green tire is arranged and vulcanized to a vulcanization mould.

[0008] For this reason, the force variation of a radial direction can fully be reduced.

[0009]

[Example] The manufacture approach of the radial-ply tire of this invention is explained according to drawing 1 - drawing 5.

[0010] As shown in drawing 1, the Green tire [ finishing / shaping ] 10 is attached to FOIRU 12 fixed to the revolving shaft of a motor 11, and predetermined internal pressure is filled up with a RRO wave measurement process. The well-known laser displacement gage 14 turning a detection side in the direction of a core of the Green tire 10, being fixed to tread section 10A of the Green tire 10, and the part which counters, and making the Green tire 10 turn, the distance L with tread section 10A is measured with the laser displacement gage 14, and it inputs into a computer 16, and is shown in drawing 2, and the RRO wave of the Green tire [ like ] is extracted.

[0011] As shown in drawing 3, at a vulcanization factor wave record process, four Green tires 10 are arranged to the vulcanization mould 20 of a vulcanizer 18, and vulcanization shaping of the four vulcanization tires 22A, 22B, 22C, and 22D is carried out. In this case, it rotates [ 90-degree ] on the basis of the criteria location of the vulcanization mould 20, for example, stencil location 20A, respectively, and four Green tires 10 are arranged to each vulcanization mould 20.

[0012] Next, the RRO wave of four vulcanization tires 22A, 22B, 22C, and 22D is measured like said RRO wave measurement process, and four RRO waves are acquired. If data processing of the RRO wave which made the starting point such said four stencil locations 20A is carried out by the computer 16 and an average is taken, the shaping factor of the Green tire 10 will be offset and it will be acquired, the RRO wave, i.e., the vulcanization factor wave, of the vulcanization mould 20 which makes the starting point stencil location 20A as shown in drawing 4. The vulcanization factor wave of this vulcanization mould 20 is computed by the computer 16 for two or more vulcanizers of every, and is recorded on storage element 16A, respectively.

[0013] The RRO wave of the Green tire 10 extracted at the RRO wave measurement process in the computer 16 in the selection process ( drawing 2 ), The vulcanization factor wave ( drawing 4 ) of the vulcanization mould 20 which makes the starting point beforehand criteria location 20A currently recorded on the computer 16 Superposition, One wave can be shifted to a hoop direction and the synthetic wave of both the waves in making one wave-like forward maximum and the wave-like negative maximum of another side agree, i.e., the RRO wave amplitude of a vulcanization tire, chooses the superposition location used as min.

[0014] In a marking process, based on the location of superposition used as min, the RRO wave amplitude of each vulcanization tire computed at the selection process determines the location theta of

the Green tire 10 to stencil location 20A of the vulcanization mould 20, i.e., a superposition include angle, and attaches a mark 28 to the predetermined location on the periphery of the Green tire 10 with marking equipment 26.

[0015] The RRO wave of the predetermined vulcanization mould 20 recorded on the computer 16 is called, when piling up this wave and the RRO wave of the Green tire 10 measured independently, it can shift include-angle theta every by making the reference point of the vulcanization mould 20, for example, stencil location 20A, into the starting point, the reference point, for example, the tread joint location, of the Green tire 10, piles up, and, specifically, some synthetic waves are made from a selection process.

[0016] The RRO wave of a vulcanization tire in case the superposition include angle theta is 0 degree For example, drawing 5 (A), (amplitude W1), The RRO wave of a vulcanization tire in case the superposition include angle theta is 33.5 degrees Drawing 5 (B), (the amplitude W2), When the RRO wave of a vulcanization tire in case the superposition include angle theta is 180 degrees considers as drawing 5 (C) and (amplitude W3) and is acquired It turns out that it is smaller than the maximum amplitude W1 and W2 of a RRO wave of the vulcanization tire of a superposition location in case maximum amplitude W3 of a RRO wave of the vulcanization tire of the superposition location said whose include angle theta is 180 degrees is before 2 person's include angle. This include angle theta chooses the location which is 180 degrees as a superposition location of the vulcanization mould 20 and the Green tire 10, and attaches a mark 28 to this location of the Green tire 10.

[0017] At a vulcanization process, as shown in drawing 1, with a loader 30, the Green tire 10 is rotated, the mark 28 prepared at the marking process by the mark reading sensor 32 is detected, a mark 28 and stencil location 20A of the vulcanization mould 20 are doubled, and the Green tire 10 is arranged and vulcanized to the vulcanization mould 20.

[0018] Therefore, by the manufacture approach of the radial-ply tire of this example, the RRO wave of each Green tire 10 to vulcanize can be actually measured with the laser displacement gage 14, and the Green tire 10 can be positioned to the hoop direction location of the vulcanization mould 20 of the selected vulcanizer (for example, 18B) in the location where the RRO wave amplitude of the vulcanization tire 22 serves as min. For this reason, the force variation of the radial direction of the vulcanization tire 22 can fully be reduced.

[0019] In addition, in this example, although the criteria location of the vulcanization mould 20 was set to stencil location 20A, the criteria location of a vulcanization mould is not limited to this, but is good also considering other displays etc. as a criteria location of a vulcanization mould.

[0020]

[Effect of the Invention] The RRO wave measurement process that the manufacture approach of the radial-ply tire of this invention measures the RRO wave of each Green tire, The vulcanization factor wave record process which measures a vulcanization factor wave for every vulcanizer, and is recorded on a computer, The selection process which chooses the combination of the hoop direction location of the Green tire where the RRO wave amplitude of a vulcanization tire serves as min from the RRO wave of the Green tire, and each vulcanization factor wave by the computer, and the hoop direction location of a vulcanization mould, The marking process which carries out marking to the predetermined location on the periphery of the Green tire to the hoop direction criteria location of the vulcanization mould selected at this selection process, Since it has the vulcanization process which doubles the marking location and the criteria location of a vulcanization mould which were prepared at this marking process, and arranges and vulcanizes the Green tire to a vulcanization mould It has the outstanding effectiveness that the force variation of the radial direction of each tire can fully be reduced.

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**DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

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**[Brief Description of the Drawings]**

[Drawing 1] It is approximate account drawing showing the manufacture approach of the radial-ply tire of one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the RRO wave of the Green tire of the manufacture approach of the radial-ply tire of one example of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is approximate account drawing showing the process which takes out the vulcanization factor wave of the manufacture approach of the radial-ply tire of one example of this invention.

[Drawing 4] It is the vulcanization factor wave of the manufacture approach of the radial-ply tire of one example of this invention.

[Drawing 5] (A) is the RRO wave of a vulcanization tire in case the superposition include angle theta is 0 degree, (B) is the RRO wave of a vulcanization tire in case the superposition include angle theta is 33.5 degrees, and (C) is the RRO wave of a vulcanization tire in case the superposition include angle theta is 180 degrees.

**[Description of Notations]**

10 Green Tire

14 Laser Displacement Gage

16 Computer

16A Storage element

18 Vulcanizer

20 Vulcanization Mould

20A Stencil

22 Vulcanization Tire

26 Marking Equipment

28 Mark

30 Loader

32 Mark Reading Sensor

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[Translation done.]

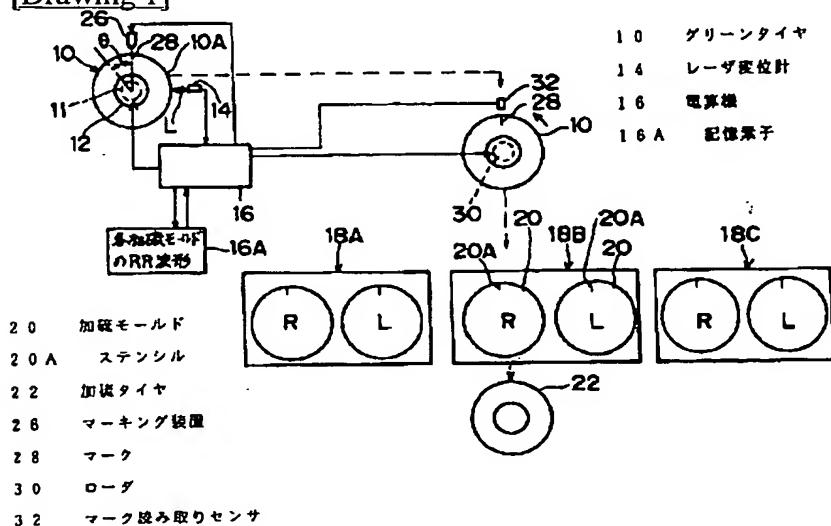
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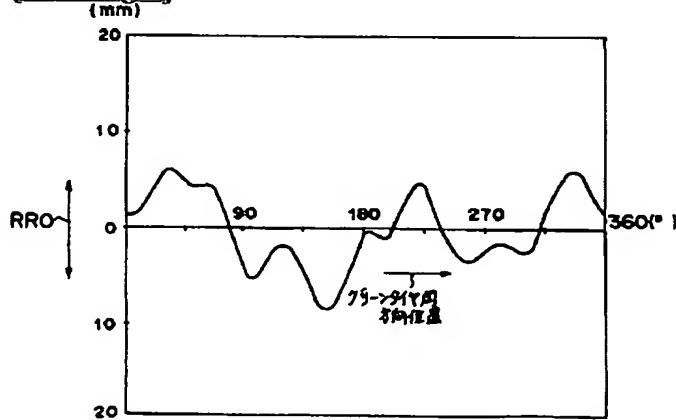
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## DRAWINGS

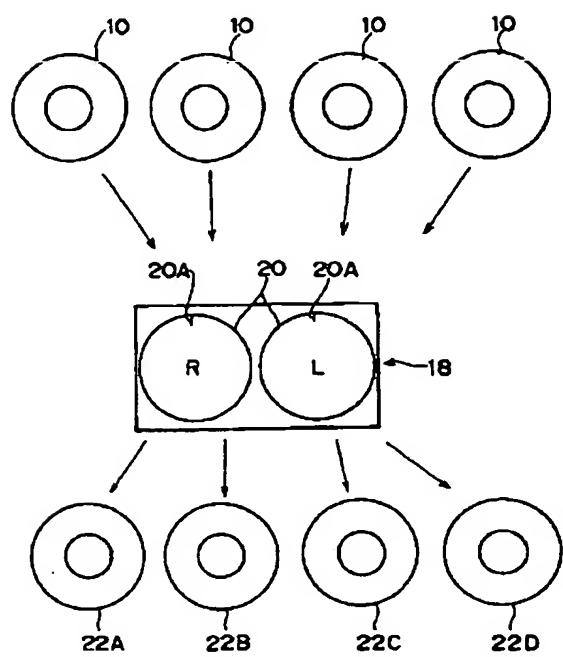
## [Drawing 1]



## [Drawing 2]

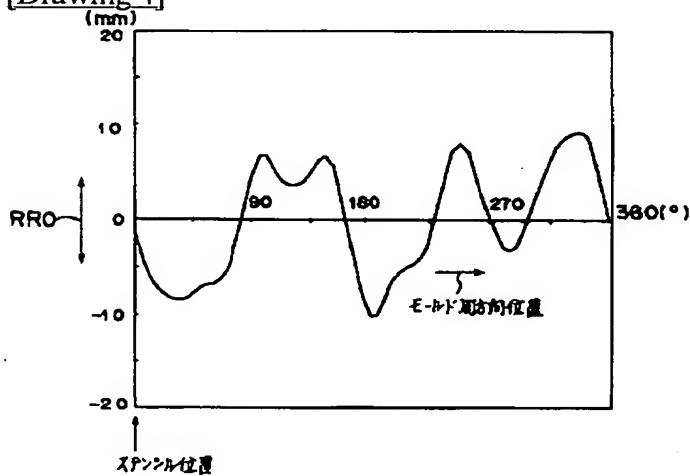


## [Drawing 3]

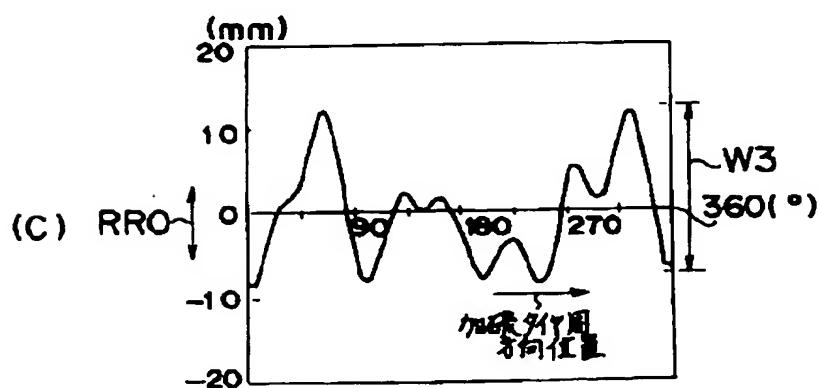
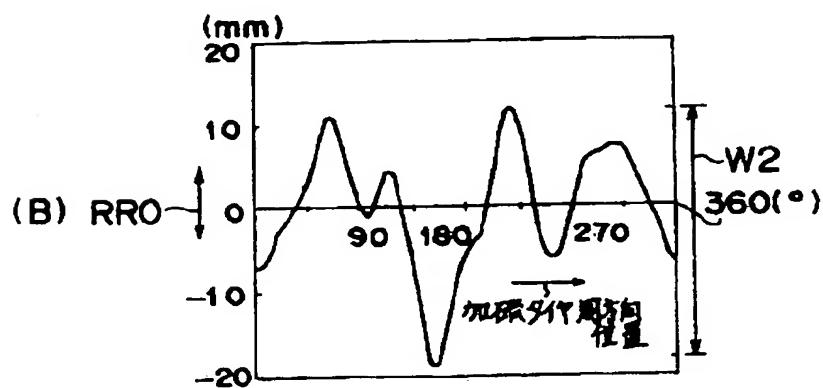
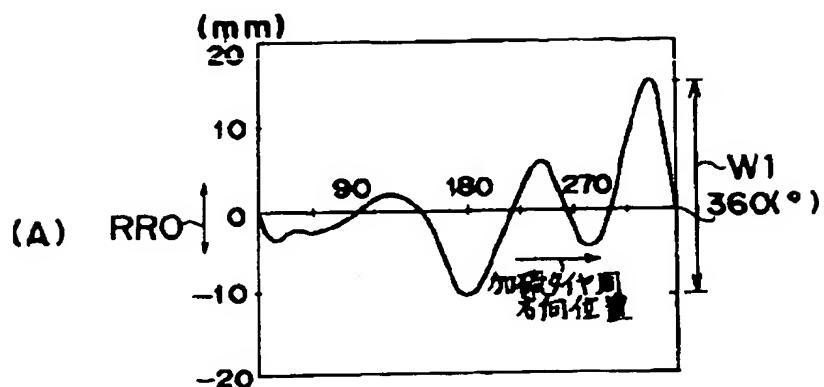


1/8 部成像

[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 5]



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[Translation done.]

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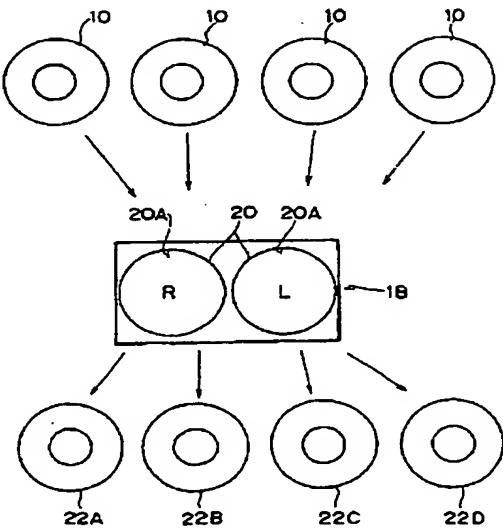
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(54) 【発明の名称】 ラジアルタイヤの製造方法

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 各々のタイヤのラジアル方向のフォースバリエーションを充分に低減する。  
【構成】 R R O 波形測定工程では、個々のグリーンタイヤ10のR R O 波形を採取する。加硫要因波形記録工程では、加硫モールド20の加硫要因波形を複数の各加硫機毎に電算機16の記憶素子16Aに記録する。選択工程では、グリーンタイヤ10のR R O 波形と、加硫モールド20の加硫要因波形とを重ね合わせ合成波として、加硫タイヤのR R O 波形振幅が最小となる合成波を選択する。マーキング工程では、選択された合成波に基づいて、加硫モールド20の周方向基準位置に対して、加硫タイヤのR R O 波形振幅が最小となるグリーンタイヤ10の重ね合わせ角度θを決め、マーキング装置26で、グリーンタイヤ10の周上の所定位位置にマーク28を付ける。加硫工程では、マーキング工程で設けられたマーク28と加硫モールド20のステンシル位置20Aとを合わせグリーンタイヤ10を加硫モールド20に配置し加硫する。



18 加硫機

## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】個々のグリーンタイヤのR R O波形を測定するR R O波形測定工程と、各加硫機毎に加硫要因波形を測定し電算機に記録する加硫要因波形記録工程と、電算機によってグリーンタイヤのR R O波形と各加硫要因波形とから加硫タイヤのR R O波形振幅が最小となるグリーンタイヤの周方向位置と加硫モールドの周方向位置の組み合わせを選択する選択工程と、この選択工程で選定された加硫モールドの周方向基準位置に対するグリーンタイヤの周上の所定位置にマーキングするマーキング工程と、このマーキング工程で設けられたマーキング位置と加硫モールドの基準位置とを合わせグリーンタイヤを加硫モールドに配置し加硫する加硫工程と、を有することを特徴とするラジアルタイヤの製造方法。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、ラジアルタイヤの製造方法に係り、特にラジアルタイヤのR F Vを軽減したラジアルタイヤの製造方法に関する。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】従来、ラジアルタイヤでは、タイヤ構成部材の成形にともなう、グリーンタイヤのラジアル方向の凹凸（以下R R Oという）及び、加硫機の加硫要因により、加硫後のタイヤにラジアル方向のフォースバリエーション（R F V）が生じる。このタイヤのR F Vは、車両の乗心地、操縦安定性等に重大な影響を及ぼす。

【0003】このため、成形要因としてのグリーンタイヤのフォースバリエーション平均波形の正又は負の最大振幅位置と、加硫要因としての加硫モールドのフォースバリエーション平均波形の負又は正の最大振幅位置との間隔が20°以内になるように、グリーンタイヤを加硫モールドに設置し、両者のフォースバリエーション平均波形を相殺させるラジアルタイヤの製造方法が特開平1-145135号公報に示されている。

【0004】しかしながら、このラジアルタイヤの製造方法は、8本のグリーンタイヤを所定の加硫モールド内に45°づつ回転して配置し加硫した8本の加硫タイヤの各フォースバリエーション波形を測定し、これらの波形を平均して加硫要因を打ち消しグリーンタイヤのフォースバリエーション平均波形を得ている。従って、このグリーンタイヤのフォースバリエーション平均波形と実際に加硫する個々のグリーンタイヤのフォースバリエーション波形とに差がある為、個々のグリーンタイヤのフォースバリエーション波形の正又は負の最大振幅位置と、加硫モールドのフォースバリエーション平均波形の負又は正の最大振幅位置とを充分に相殺させることができず、フォースバリエーションが充分に低減されない。

## 【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は上記事実を考慮し、個々のタイヤのラジアル方向のフォースバリエー

ションを充分に低減することができるラジアルタイヤの製造方法を得ることが目的である。

## 【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】請求項1記載の本発明のラジアルタイヤの製造方法は、個々のグリーンタイヤのR R O波形を測定するR R O波形測定工程と、各加硫機毎に加硫要因波形を測定し電算機に記録する加硫要因波形記録工程と、電算機によってグリーンタイヤのR R O波形と各加硫要因波形とから加硫タイヤのR R O波形振幅が最小となるグリーンタイヤの周方向位置と加硫モールドの周方向位置の組み合わせを選択する選択工程と、この選択工程で選定された加硫モールドの周方向基準位置に対するグリーンタイヤの周上の所定位置にマーキングするマーキング工程と、このマーキング工程で設けられたマーキング位置と加硫モールドの基準位置とを合わせグリーンタイヤを加硫モールドに配置し加硫する加硫工程と、を有することを特徴としている。

## 【0007】

【作用】請求項1記載の発明のラジアルタイヤの製造方法では、R R O波形測定工程で、加硫するグリーンタイヤのR R O波形をレーザ変位計等によって測定し電算機に入力する。また、加硫要因波形記録工程では、各加硫機毎に加硫要因波形を事前に把握し電算機に記録する。選択工程では、グリーンタイヤのR R O波形と各加硫要因波形とを重ね合わせて加硫タイヤのR R O波形振幅が最小となるグリーンタイヤの周方向位置と加硫モールドの周方向位置の組み合わせを選択する。さらに、マーキング工程では、選択された前記周方向位置の組み合わせに基づいて、加硫タイヤのR R O波形振幅が最小となる加硫モールドの周方向基準位置に対するグリーンタイヤの所定位置にマーキングする。加硫工程では、マーキング工程で設けられたマークと加硫モールドの基準位置とを合わせグリーンタイヤを加硫モールドに配置し加硫する。

【0008】このため、ラジアル方向のフォースバリエーションを充分に低減することができる。

## 【0009】

【実施例】本発明のラジアルタイヤの製造方法を図1～図5に従って説明する。

【0010】図1に示される如く、R R O波形測定工程では、成形済みのグリーンタイヤ10をモータ11の回転軸に固定されたフォイール12に組み付け所定の内圧を充填する。グリーンタイヤ10のトレッド部10Aと対向する部位には、周知のレーザ変位計14が、横知面をグリーンタイヤ10の中心方向に向けて固定されており、グリーンタイヤ10を一回転させながら、レーザ変位計14でトレッド部10Aとの距離Lを測定し、電算機16に入力して、図2に示された様なグリーンタイヤのR R O波形を採取する。

【0011】図3に示される如く、加硫要因波形記録工

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程では、4本のグリーンタイヤ10を加硫機18の加硫モールド20に配置し、4本の加硫タイヤ22A、22B、22C、22Dを加硫成形する。この場合、4本のグリーンタイヤ10はそれぞれ加硫モールド20の基準位置、例えばステンシル位置20Aを基準に90°づつ回転して加硫モールド20に配置する。

【0012】次に、4本の加硫タイヤ22A、22B、22C、22DのRR0波形を前記RR0波形測定工程と同様に測定して、4本のRR0波形を得る。これらの4本の前記ステンシル位置20Aを始点としたRR0波形を電算機16で演算処理して平均をとると、グリーンタイヤ10の成形要因が相殺されて、図4に示される様なステンシル位置20Aを始点とする加硫モールド20のRR0波形、即ち、加硫要因波形が得られる。この加硫モールド20の加硫要因波形を、複数の各加硫機毎に電算機16で算出して、それぞれ記憶素子16Aに記録する。

【0013】選択工程では、電算機16において、RR0波形測定工程で採取した、グリーンタイヤ10のRR0波形(図2)と、予め、電算機16に記録されている基準位置20Aを始点とする加硫モールド20の加硫要因波形(図4)を重ね合わせ、一方の波形を周方向にずらせて、一方の波形の正の最大値と他方の波形の負の最大値を合致させることで両波形の合成波、即ち加硫タイヤのRR0波形の振幅が最小となる重ね合わせ位置を選択する。

【0014】マーキング工程では、選択工程で算出された個々の加硫タイヤのRR0波形の振幅が最小となる重ね合わせの位置に基づいて、加硫モールド20のステンシル位置20Aに対するグリーンタイヤ10の位置、即ち、重ね合せ角度θを決め、マーキング装置26で、グリーンタイヤ10の周上の所定位置にマーク28を付ける。

【0015】具体的には、選択工程にて、電算機16に記録した所定の加硫モールド20のRR0波形を呼び出したこの波形と、別に測定したグリーンタイヤ10のRR0波形を重ね合わせる時、加硫モールド20の基準点、例えば、ステンシル位置20Aを始点として、グリーンタイヤ10の基準点、例えば、トレッドジョイント位置を角度θづつずらせて重ね合わせて幾つかの合成波形を作成する。

【0016】例えば、重ね合わせ角度θが0°の場合の加硫タイヤのRR0波形が図5(A)(振幅W1)、重ね合わせ角度θが33.5°の場合の加硫タイヤのRR0波形が図5(B)(振幅W2)、重ね合わせ角度θが180°の場合の加硫タイヤのRR0波形が図5(C)(振幅W3)、として得られた場合には、前記角度θが180°の重ね合わせ位置の加硫タイヤのRR0波形の最大振幅W3が前2者の角度の場合の重ね合わせ位置の加硫タイヤのRR0波形の最大振幅W1、W2より小さ

い事が判り、この角度θが180°の位置を加硫モールド20とグリーンタイヤ10の重ね合わせ位置として選択し、グリーンタイヤ10のこの位置にマーク28を付ける。

【0017】加硫工程では、図1に示される如く、ローダ30によってグリーンタイヤ10を回転させ、マーク読み取りセンサ32でマーキング工程で設けられたマーク28を検出して、マーク28と加硫モールド20のステンシル位置20Aとを合わせ、グリーンタイヤ10を加硫モールド20に配置し加硫する。

【0018】従って、本実施例のラジアルタイヤの製造方法では、加硫する個々のグリーンタイヤ10のRR0波形をレーザ変位計14で実際に測定し、選択された加硫機(例えは、18B)の加硫モールド20の周方向位置に対して、加硫タイヤ22のRR0波形振幅が最小となる位置にグリーンタイヤ10を位置決めすることができる。このため、加硫タイヤ22のラジアル方向のフォースバリエーションを充分に低減することができる。

【0019】なお、本実施例では、加硫モールド20の基準位置をステンシル位置20Aとしたが、加硫モールドの基準位置はこれに限定されず、他の表示等を加硫モールドの基準位置としても良い。

【0020】

【発明の効果】本発明のラジアルタイヤの製造方法は、個々のグリーンタイヤのRR0波形を測定するRR0波形測定工程と、各加硫機毎に加硫要因波形を測定し電算機に記録する加硫要因波形記録工程と、電算機によってグリーンタイヤのRR0波形と各加硫要因波形とから加硫タイヤのRR0波形振幅が最小となるグリーンタイヤの周方向位置と加硫モールドの周方向位置の組み合わせを選択する選択工程と、この選択工程で選定された加硫モールドの周方向基準位置に対するグリーンタイヤの周上の所定位置にマーキングするマーキング工程と、このマーキング工程で設けられたマーキング位置と加硫モールドの基準位置とを合わせグリーンタイヤを加硫モールドに配置し加硫する加硫工程と、を有するので、個々のタイヤのラジアル方向のフォースバリエーションを充分に低減することができるという優れた効果を有する。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施例のラジアルタイヤの製造方法を示す概略説明図である。

【図2】本発明の一実施例のラジアルタイヤの製造方法のグリーンタイヤのRR0波形である。

【図3】本発明の一実施例のラジアルタイヤの製造方法の加硫要因波形を取り出す工程を示す概略説明図である。

【図4】本発明の一実施例のラジアルタイヤの製造方法の加硫要因波形である。

【図5】(A)は重ね合わせ角度θが0°の場合の加硫タイヤのRR0波形であり、(B)は重ね合わせ角度θ

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が33.5°の場合の加硫タイヤのRRO波形であり、(C)は重ね合わせ角度θが180°の場合の加硫タイヤのRRO波形である。

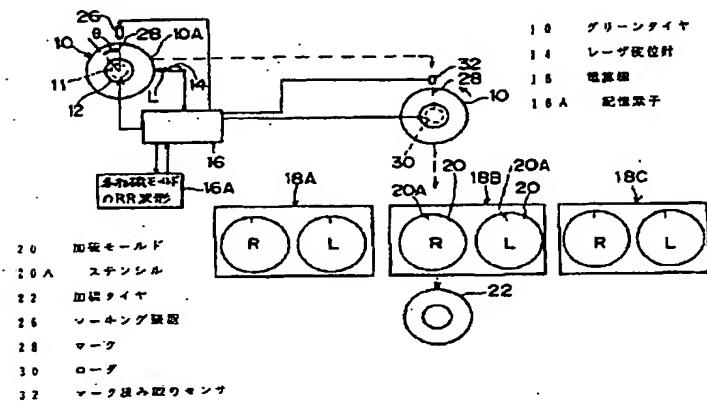
## 【符号の説明】

- 10 グリーンタイヤ
- 14 レーザ変位計
- 16 電算機
- 16A 記憶素子

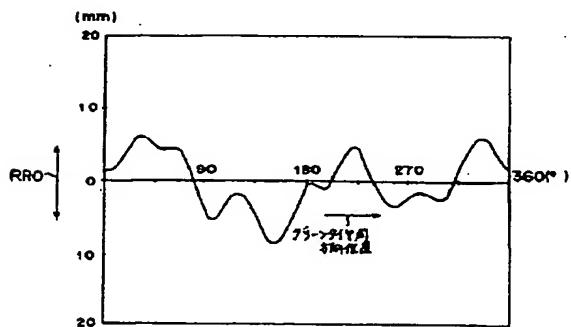
- 18 加硫機
- 20 加硫モールド
- 20A ステンシル
- 22 加硫タイヤ
- 26 マーキング装置
- 28 マーク
- 30 ローダ
- 32 マーク読み取りセンサ

6

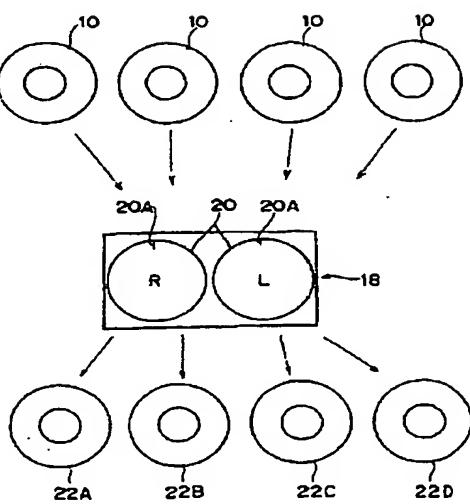
【図1】



【図2】

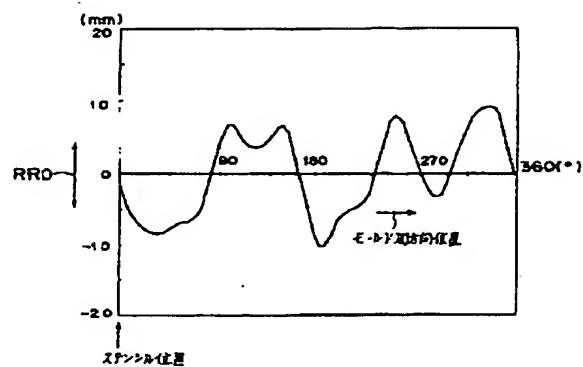


【図3】

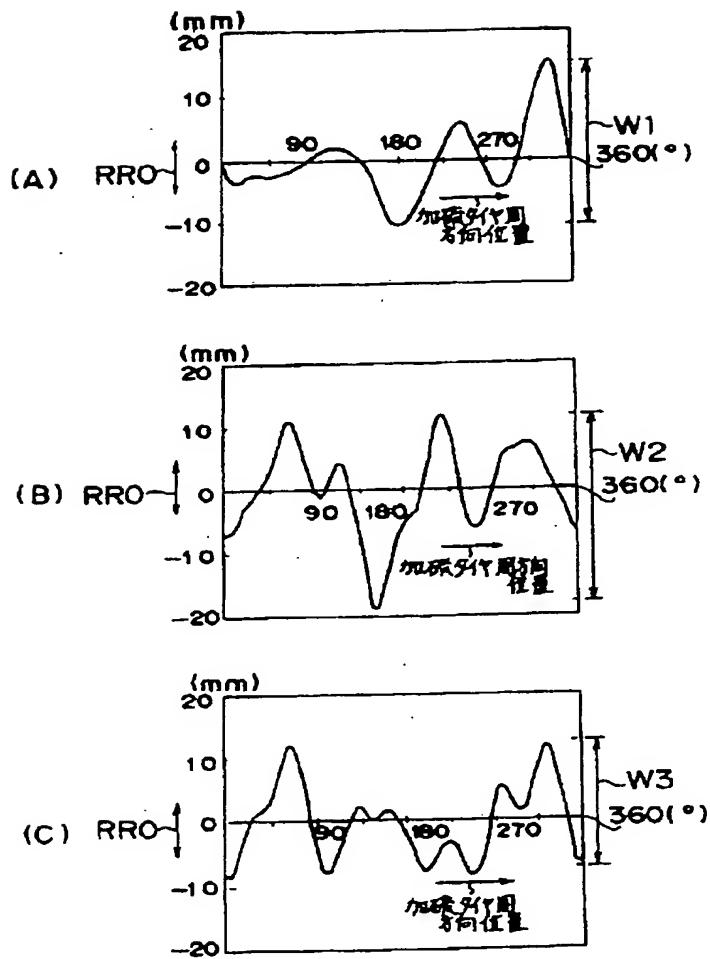


18 加硫機

【図4】



【図5】



フロントページの続き

(S1) lot.CI.<sup>3</sup>  
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